

CHARGE OF POWER

ARMOURERS MAY ABANDON STEAM FOR ELECTRICITY.

EXPERIMENT TO BE TRIED

IF SUCCESSFUL, ENTIRE PLANT WILL BE CHANGED.

Electric Power to be Used in Running Elevators and Other Minor Machinery—Assistant Superintendent Hopes of a Change Soon.

It is very probable that within a few months all of the machinery of the Armour packing house will be operated by electricity. The company is seriously considering the advisability of abandoning the steam motive power, substituting electricity. The work of enlarging the old electrical plant is now in progress and when completed it will be one of the best in this part of the country. The power capacity of the old plant will be more than doubled and if experiments to be made prove successful, it will be increased sufficiently to furnish motive power for the entire plant.

The company proposes to first use electric power in running the elevators and other minor machinery about the plant, and if it gives satisfactory results, the whole plant will be abandoned altogether in the operation of the plant. Assistant Superintendent William Cargill, who is in charge of the work, would not be surprised if electricity was used exclusively at the plant within less than a year.

The old electric plant has heretofore furnished only illumination at the packing house, and when the company decided to use electricity for other purposes it was necessary to enlarge the old plant. Considerable new machinery has been ordered, including several large generators.

STRANGE ENGLISH INDUSTRY.

Recovery of the Missiles That Are Fired in Naval Artillery Practice.

From the London Black and White.

Mr. Seppings Wright has come across many curious and peculiar methods of earning a living in his wanderings through all corners of the globe, but the business of shooting and recovering the shells of shotguns is one that he has followed for many years. He is daily pursued under the eyes of thousands of holiday folks and landowners generally, who neither know nor care what the longshoremen are about in their fishing boats a few miles from land. But these busy workers are engaged upon the business of "shooting," and the nature of this peculiar occupation we will now describe.

All royal navy men training for the rank of seaman-gunner are instructed in the more or less lengthy term of regular practice in firing, and for these men during their period of training, the shells of the old pattern shotguns are set aside. These vessels are connected with every dockyard, and while absolutely useless for purposes, make excellent training ships. They are, of course, fitted with approved modern weapons, and are usually carried by crews of about twenty men. The shells they carry are of the old pattern, and the seaward end of the gun is pointed towards the Spithead forts. The bearings of these practice grounds depend on the particular gun, and the shells are fired in a direction where a fair range can be commanded for practice.

After a busy and noisy period so much solid metal has been blown away into the air, and it is the metal that the shotguns set forth to recover when the gunboats are towed back to the dockyard. The ranges and the area in which the cannon balls most probably lie submerged are quite well known to the searchers. Armed with experience and a long, iron-shod pole, they sail over the ranges and probe the metal that the shotguns set forth to recover when the gunboats are towed back to the dockyard. The ranges and the area in which the cannon balls most probably lie submerged are quite well known to the searchers. Armed with experience and a long, iron-shod pole, they sail over the ranges and probe the metal that the shotguns set forth to recover when the gunboats are towed back to the dockyard.

The shells found are a pair of huge tongs is lowered into the sea, and it is gripped and carefully lifted aboard. The price of the metal shells is about 10s. per ton, and the shells are sold to the metal trade. The shells are sold to the metal trade. The shells are sold to the metal trade.

Young lady—"I can only be a sister to you."

Old man—"That is very good of you. Have you spoken to your mother of it yet?"

Young lady—"Of what?"

Old man—"My adoption."

A Proposal.

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Young lady—"Of what?"

Old man—"My adoption."

SENT FREE TO MEN.

A Most Remarkable Remedy That Quickly Restores Lost Vigor to Men.

A Free Trial Package Sent by Mail to All Who Write.

Free trial package of a remarkable remedy are being mailed to all who will write the State Medical Institute. They cured so many men who had battled for years against the mental and physical suffering of lost manhood that the Institute...

THE WORLD RENOWNED SPECIALIST

has decided to distribute free trial packages to all who write. It is a home treatment and all men who suffer with any form of sexual weakness resulting from youthful folly, premature loss of strength and memory, weak back, varicose or enervation of parts can now cure themselves at home.

The remedy has a peculiar grateful effect of warmth and seems to act directly to the desired location, giving strength and development just where it is needed. It cures all the ills and troubles that come from years of abuse of the natural functions and has been an absolute success in all cases.

A request to the State Medical Institute, 655 First National Bank Building, Fort Wayne, Ind., stating that you desire one of their free trial packages, will be promptly answered. The Institute is desirous of reaching the great class of men who are unable to leave home to be treated and the free sample will enable them to see how easy it is to be cured of sexual weakness when the proper remedies are employed. The Institute makes no restrictions. Any man who writes will be sent a free sample, carefully sealed in a plain package, so that its recipient need not be embarrassed or publicly ridiculed. Readers are requested to write without delay.

HEROINE'S JUBILEE.

Attractive Programme to Be Rendered at the Celebration Next Wednesday.

A handsome souvenir programme in purple and gold is being gotten out for the golden anniversary banquet to be held May 10, by Heroina Lodge No. 104, A. F. and A. M. The first page of the souvenir contains a copy of the charter granted to the lodge by the Grand Lodge of Missouri, and the second page contains a list of past work-masters up to the present time. The third page contains the programme for the evening, and the fourth page contains a list of the officers of the lodge.

At the banquet the following toasts will be responded to: Charles A. Eyles, acting as toastmaster; C. M. Carter, the Heroina Lodge of Missouri; I. M. Ridge, "Pioneer Masonry"; Major William Warner will deliver the address, and the following toasts will be responded to: John Yeakum, district deputy grand lecturer; V. B. Bork, district deputy grand master; C. H. Briggs, grand chaplain; Alvin McDowell, grand lecturer; and the four officers of Heroina Lodge of Missouri.

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BAR'S LAST MEETING.

Interesting Paper on Public Property and Improvements—As to School Funds.

The last meeting of the bar association for this season was held at the Commercial club rooms last night at the close of the month of the association adjourned to the first Saturday in October.

A very interesting paper was read by Robert E. Ball on "Public Property and Improvements." Mr. Ball said in part: "Under the decisions of this state, cities have no authority to improve their streets in front of public property; at least, not further than to the middle of the street on the side of the private property, and in cases of public property, each owner on the same street they have no authority to improve it at all, and there is no way provided in the law for its improvement. The right of the legislature to impose this burden on the public property is fully recognized in the decisions of the supreme court, but they simply hold that in using the general language of the charter law, they have, in fact, provided, so that in cities the right of the principal and the use of thoroughfares pass by the public square, those municipalities which have the right to improve the streets surrounding the square, except, possibly, to the middle of the street."

Mr. Ball believed public property should be taxed for public improvements and that the burden of the improvement should be placed on the owner of the property. He said that the right of the legislature to impose this burden on the public property is fully recognized in the decisions of the supreme court, but they simply hold that in using the general language of the charter law, they have, in fact, provided, so that in cities the right of the principal and the use of thoroughfares pass by the public square, those municipalities which have the right to improve the streets surrounding the square, except, possibly, to the middle of the street."

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M'GOWAN GOING EAST

WILL TAKE CHARGE OF INDIANAPOLIS STREET RAILWAY.

Not Leaving This City for Good, However—Speaks of the Ease of Operating Car Lines in a City That Is Level.

After an eventful absence from his home of four months Hugh J. McGowan, whose street railway had been in the hands of the city, returned home yesterday to make arrangements for changing his residence to the city where his new business is to be conducted. Although Mr. McGowan had intended to devote his Saturday and Sunday to obtaining a well-deserved rest, he was kept busy receiving friends and associates and answering calls over the "phone" all day long.

"I do not intend to leave Kansas City for good," said Mr. McGowan; "the active management of our railway system, which I have assumed, will occupy a good share of my time for several months, and I shall want my family with me. My brother will occupy our home while we are away."

Extensive as were the tasks which Mr. McGowan has already met and accomplished in his new work, he still has a gigantic undertaking before him. "When I began working on the street railway problem of Indianapolis," he said, "I found a 3-cent fare law and a state supremacy in municipal affairs weighing down a system none too good in itself, and only that in days in which to secure legislation necessary to enable my interests even to attempt rejuvenation."

That McGowan reached this in a manner which was very satisfactory, when one considers the difficulties, has been fully told in the past. McGowan, who has been in Indianapolis for several days, has been very successful in his work. He has been very successful in his work. He has been very successful in his work.

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